THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS
Is Published Weekly,
BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Business and professional cards. not exceeding five lines, Five Dollars per annum; over five and under twelve lines, Ten Dollars per annum.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

POSITIVELY,

All accounts for subscription, advertising and job work are due at the close of the year. This rule we shall rigidly enforce, and expect all who trade with us to settle once a year.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY
AND
DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE* in its various branches.

Dr. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville January 2, 1855.—tf

DR. C. N. CANDLER

HAS returned to Asheville and resumed the practice of Medicine. Office at Gudger's Hotel.
January 28, 1858.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
January 11, 1855. tf.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located on BEAVER DAM, two miles North of Asheville, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession.—He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.
March 18, 1858.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

HAVING permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged. [Franklin, Ap. 15th, '58.

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
March 3. 1853.—tf.

GEN. B. M. EDNEY

WILL practice Law regularly hereafter in the Superior Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, Rutherford & Polk.
Office, Hendersonville, N. C. [Feb.12'57tf

BURTON & GOLD,
Attorneys at Law,
SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

W. M. HARDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and McDowell.
Asheville, Jan. 8th, 1857. tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having purchased the interest of *L. CHAPMAN*, in the firm of Chapman Rankin & Co. will continue the business at the old stand under the name and style of Rankin & Chapman.
J. B. RANKIN,
R. H. CHAPMAN.
Asheville Jan 1. 1857.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Are receiving an additional stock of Ready Made
Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c.,
making their stock very complete. Call and examine it. July 24 1857

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.
ALSO,
Call and examine a large assortment of
TIN WARE,
of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.
H. LINDSEY.
Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PURE and Genuine Medicines always to be found at ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, BUNCOMBE COUNTY, N. C.

VOLUME 9—No. 49.] THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1858. [WHOLE No. 465.

Concentrated Lye.

Warranted to make soap without lime or ashes, and with but little trouble; making a good article of soft washing soap at a cost of about 50 cents per hundred pounds. Full directions for making all kinds of soap accompany each box. Call and get a box and give it a trial, and if it does not do all I claim for it, then my name is not ASTON.
August 13, 1857.

This Way, Squire.

Cantwell's Justice, or the North Carolina Magistrate a practical guide to the laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court defining the duties and Jurisdiction of the Justice of the Peace out of Court, under the Revised Code of 1854'5 together with full instructions and numerous and new forms and precedents.
BY EDWARD CANTWELL, L. L. B.
Counsellor at Law.
One Volume of nearly 600 pages. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
On the receipt of $4 00 the work will be sent by mail prepaid to any address. Address
E. J. ASTON.
Asheville, N. C.

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership for the purpose of conducting the
MERCANTILE BUSINESS,
in the house formerly occupied by W. D. Rankin & Co., in the name of GAINES, DEAVER & CO., where they hope to see and serve all the old patrons of the house, and new customers not a few.
M. M. GAINES,
W. H. DEAVER,
A. GAINES.
Asheville Jan. 1. 1857.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL open a private school in
BURNSVILLE
on Monday, the 3rd of May next. There will be four terms in the scholastic year, of eleven weeks each, the rates of tuition for each term, payable at the end, will be as follows:

Primary English Branches,	$3 00
Higher do do	5 00
Classics and Algebra,	8 00
Contingent Fee, (in advance.)	25

R. DON WILSON.
Burnsville, April 1, 1858. tf

TO THE LADIES.

WE respectfully invite the ladies of Asheville and the surrounding country to call and examine our stock of prints, colored muslins and lawns, jackonets, swiss, medium checked embroidered and dotted muslins, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, shoes, &c., &c. At Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel.
W. H. JACKSON & CO.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
0:——:0
WE have on hand and are opening just the articles that Farmers need, consisting in part of
Axes, Grass and Grain Scythes, Mattocks, Brice Hooks, Sickles, Grain Cradles—superior arti
ticle—Shovels, Spades, Forks, Garden Plows, Hatchets, Saws, Trace Chains, Horse Collars, Rope, &c., &c.

Builders will find locks, hinges, screws, axil pullies, sash cord, nails, and a general assortment of building materials. All of which, for cash or to prompt customers, we will sell on reasonable terms.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, 1858.

SPRING GOODS!
—0—
GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now receiving, at the old stand of Rankin & Pulliam, a general stock of *SPRING GOODS*, embracing every article usually found in a retail store in this country. They solicit a call from those wishing to buy, and promise to exhibit as pretty and as cheap Goods as the market can afford. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, and we will do you good.
April 9. 1857.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses as good if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO
May 1. 1856. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of W. D. Rankin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent of the parties on the 1st January, 1857. W. D. RANKIN,
R. W. PULLIAM,
M. M. GAINES.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype
GALLERY,
On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.
Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

TO OUR CUSTOMERS,

WHO have patronized us so very liberally, we hereby tender our sincere thanks, and solicit for our successors that favor and patronage we have been the recipients of. The junior partners have been trained and brought up under our care; and we can confidently recommend them to our old friends and the public generally,

To those indebted to us we say, we must have money; and that without delay. We owe money, and to those indebted to us we must look for aid. W. D. RANKIN & CO.
April 9. 1857.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FACTS
FOR THE
PEOPLE.

WE are now receiving at our old stand, on the public square, Asheville, the largest and most varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER, STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Ready Made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddlery, Drugs. Dye Stuffs, &c.
Ever offered for sale in this market. Our Goods have been selected with great care in the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with especial reference to the wants of the *PEOPLE*. And as our stock embraces almost every article, "useful as well as ornamental," we flatter ourselves that we shall be enabled to please all who may favor us with a call. The object of this notice is not to publish self-praise and hold ourselves up in a flattering light before the community; but simply to inform you that we have a heavier and better assorted stock of Goods now arriving, than any other house in town to which we expect to be continually making large additions throughout the season; and to extend to you, one and all, an invitation to visit us and examine our stock, before making your purchases. The styles of our Goods are unsurpassed, and we are determined not to be undersold; and as we make no promise that we do not intend to perform you may come with the assurance of being satisfactorily accommodated. Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 2, 1857.

SPRING
GOODS FOR 1858.

WE are now opening one of the most desirable stocks of *GOODS* we have ever offered in this market, purchased on the most favorable terms by one of our firm (not ordered,) to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.

Call and examine for yourself. For cash, or to prompt customers, we will offer inducements. By prompt customers we mean those who pay at the end of the year with *cash*, and not with a note. Opposite the Eagle Hotel.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
April 15, '58.

North Carolina Form Book.

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gaines, Deaver & Co.,
Have just received an excellent assortment of Miles, City and Northern Made
BOOTS & SHOES.
Asheville, July 24, 1857.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE undersigned will take two Apprentices, one to the Blacksmithing business, and the other to Carriage and Waggon making.—Apply soon.
McGREGOR & TRIPLETT.
Asheville, March 18, 1858.

LIGHT READING.

All the popular Novels of the day constantly on hand, at ASTON'S.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
August 7, 1856.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to call and settle by the 1st of January, or as soon after as convenient.—Annual settlements we must and will have with all our customers.
GAINS DEAVER & Co.
Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

OUR WANTS.

PERSONS owing us for the past year must pay, or make satisfactory arrangements about their debts, or they need not be surprised to find a legal agent waiting upon them.
SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.
Asheville, April 15, '58.

100 Large Quarto Family BIBLES, just received at ASTON'S

A Change.

AMBROSE GAINES having disposed of his interest in the business of GAINES, DEAVER & Co., retires from the concern.
The business will be continued by the remaining partners. [April 22, 1858.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.
H. LINDSEY.
March 20, 1856.—tf

FLAX SEED.

I WISH to purchase 500 bushels of good clean Flax Seed. E. J. ASTON.
April 16.

ALL MATERIALS

For making Roraback's Soap for sale in any quantities, at ASTON'S.

BLUE STONE.

500 pounds Blue Stone, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of
RANKIN & CHAPMAN.
April 3. tf

Death of Commodore T. Ap Catesby Jones.

The death of one of the most distinguished officers of our army has been quickly followed by that of one of the most gallant veterans of our navy. Commodre T. Ap Catesby Jones departed this life at his residence near George town, on Sunday evening, the 30th May.—For a long period his health had been bad, and his death has been constantly apprehended for the last five or six months. His age was sixty-nine.

Commodore Jones was a native of Virginia, of Welsh origin, and entered the navy in 1805, being the fourth on the list of our post captains. Throughout his whole career, he was distinguished for gallanty, energy, and skill in his profession, and for all the private virtues that adorn the gentleman and the officer. With these were combined a love of rural and agricultural life and pursuits, and those social and domestic tastes that never appear more attractive and admirable than when attended with the stern heroic virtues of the warrior and the patriot.

During our war with England, our gallant little navy contained no abler or braver officer than Lieutenant T. Ap. Catesby Jones. The event, however, of his life, in the brilliany of which other incidents illustrative of his heroic qualities are nearly lost and forgotten, was the battle of the gunboats in Lake Borgne, in 1814—one of the most memorable and strongly contested affairs of the late war On that occasion, Lieutenant Jones with five small gunboats and less than two hundred men fought, and for some time held at bay, a British flotilla carrying some forty guns, and more than a thousand armed men.—Owing to some of his boats getting aground and others being borne away by the tide, the whole weight of the conflict fell upon the boat commanded by Lieutenant Jones and two others. It was a terrible hand-to-hand and most sanguinary conflict. One-third of Jones' officers and men were shot down, and the British lost more than two hundred killed and wounded. The vigor and gallantry of this defence caused the British to pause in their career, and enabled Jackson to continue and complete his measures for the defence of New Orleans.

An interesting incident marked the battle of the gun-boats, which is doubtless quite new to many of our readers. In the ascent to our Capitol on the western front is an elaborate and highly finished monument, erected in 1805 to the naval heroes who distinguished themselves in the war against the Tripolitans. One of the figures on this monument is the Muse of History engaged with a pen recording the gallant achievements of our navy.—When the city was captured by the British in 1813, and the Vandalic order was issued by Admiral Cockburn to destroy the public buildings, this monument did not escape the general fury of the barbarian invader. It was defaced and mutilated, and an insolent young officer, Lieut. Pratt, of the British navy, pointing to the figure of the Historic Muse, remarked that she was about to record a lie, and, aiming his pistol, shot the pen from the hand of the finger.

In the battle of the gunboats, this young officer commanded the barge which first reached Lieut. Jones' boat, and, as he was about to board her, Jones shot him, and he fell mortally wounded in the arms of his companions. One of the Britons quickly retaliated by firing his musket at Jones, the ball from which lodged in his shoulder, inflicting a wound from which he never entirely recovered. He still continued on deck animating and directing his men until he received another wound, when he was carried below, and the British took possession of his vessel after every one of her men had been shot down.

This was only the crowning achievement of a career of gallant service and faithful devotion to the honor and rights of his country, which have placed the name of T. Ap Catesby Jones high on the roll of the heroes and patriots of the republic.—*Washington Union.*

A Tale of Horrors.

Gov. McWillie of Mississippi is charged by the Vicksburg Southron with having pardoned out of the pemtentiary a man named Dyson, who had assassinated another man named Nelms, for which he was simply sentenced to the prison for fifteen years. That paper says of the criminal:

"He waylaid his victim, with whom he had a deadly feud; brought him down at the first shot, and then, emerging from his hiding place, taunted his dying victim with words of insult and reproach, and finally concluded by placing the muzzle of his gun to the body of Nelms and firing a second time. This shot produced instant death, and so close was the gun to the victim that the flesh of the murdered man was burned by the explosion. Having completed the work of slaughter, he deliberately mounted his horse, rode to the house of Nelms, called his wife out, informed her that he had murdered her husband and directed her where to find his mangled corpse!

Dyson is a blood stained, blood thirsty, incarnate fiend. He is not a man, but a ferocious tiger, and Governor McWillie had no more right to turn such a beast loose upon the community than he has to open the cages of a whole caravan of tigers. His antecedents are well known, too, and they should have forbidden all hope of executive clemency. The murder of Nelms was not his first taste of blood. He had previously, in a base and cowardly manner, murdered a lawyer named Moss, of De Soto county, by shooting him in the back, as Moss rode from him. He had murdered three of his own negroes, and one of them in a manner so horribly appalling as to cause the death of his own wife. This case occurred at his own table, and the victim of his fiendish rage was a woman. Taking offense at something the woman did, or omitted to do, while waiting at the table, he rose, drew a bowie knife, and, with a single blow, ripped her open. His wife swooned, and when she awoke to consciousness he had cut the negro's heart out, and, with it upon his knife, *he thrust it into her face!* She swooned again, and the result of her horror and fright brought on convulsions, from the effects of which she soon died!"

Look Before You Kick.

A minister recently, while on his way to preach a funeral sermon in the country, called to see one of his members, an old widow lady, who lived near the road he was traveling. The old lady had just been making sausages, and she felt proud of them, they were so plump, round and sweet. Of course she insisted on her minister taking some of the links home to his family. He objected on account of not having his portmanteau along. This objection was soon over ruled, and the old lady, after wrapping them in a rag, carefully placed a bundle in either pocket of the preacher's capacious coat. Thus equipped, he started for the funeral.

While attending to the solemn ceremonies of the grave, some hungry dogs scented the sausages, and were not long in tracking them to the pockets of the good man's overcoat.—Of course this was a great annoyance, and he was several times under the necessity of kicking those whelps away. The obsequies at the grave completed, the minister and congregation repaired to the church, where the funeral discourse was to be preached.

After the sermon was finished, the minister halted to make some remarks to his congregation, when a brother, who wished to have an appointment given out, ascended the step of the pulpit, and gave the minister's coat a hitch, to get his attention. The divine, thinking it a dog having a design upon his pocket, raised his foot, gave a sudden kick, and sent the good brother sprawling down the steps.

"You will excuse me, brethren and sisters," said the minister, confusedly, and without looking at the work he had just done, "for I could not avoid it. I have sausages in my pocket, and the dog has been trying to grab them ever since I came upon the premises!"

Our readers may judge of the effect such an announcement would have at a funeral.

[From the North Carolina Planter.]

Hill-Side Plowing.

This is a subject which should attract the attention of our farmers more than it does.—It is applicable to every one, for there is scarcely a farm in the State but has a hill, small or large on it. The way hills are cultivated, is ruinous to the land and the farmer; for they cannot be cultivated many years, before there are innumerable gullies in them and then they are said by the owners to be worn out, when in reality, they have never, properly speaking, been cultivated. They have been scratched over, two or three inches deep, with a tool, or implement misnamed a Plow, but perfectly incompetent to do the work of one. When these hills are planted in corn, the rows are commonly laid off up and down the hill, making it more laborious for horse and man, as no horse can walk up hill and plow ground as it ought to be. The thing is impossible. And yet it is attempted, I regret to say, on nineteen farms out of twenty in the State. The corn rows are the most admirable water drains—taking the water from the top of the hill to where the earth is already saturated.

The proper way of cultivating hills is as follows: If there is a ditch running through the low ground at the bottom of the hill, which there should be, and blinded—but if open, commence plowing ten feet from the ditch—throwing the dirt away from it—plowing all around the hill till you have plowed as close to the ditch as you can; then commence and plow around the hill, throwing it all down hill—of course plowing close to what has already been plowed; continue plowing round till you finish in the middle of the hill when the land may be said to be flushed up. If it be planted in corn, commence at the bottom of the hill, and lay off the rows around the hill, but not all round the same as it was plowed. Run the first one round the bottom of the hill, and next one will be a little shorter will drop back a little, till the short rows on top will work out at the centre of the hill.

Hills cultivated in this way will not wash; for if the water was to get past one row, it would be retained in the next. If the land is plowed deep, there need be no fear of its producing well. Hills require deeper plowing than level land, as we require them to retain moisture, which they cannot do the way they are usually scratched about three inches deep. The first rain that comes washes all the loose earth to the bottom of the hill, and leaves the corn standing on the bare clay, sickly in appearance and diminutive in size. You speak to a farmer about it, and he will tell you it don't pay for the work on it in dry seasons, and in wet seasons his low grounds are inundated. This is all his own fault in cultivating his hills. Never use less than a two horse plow on a hill. A three or four horse plow is better if you can afford it, and throw it all down hill. In plowing deep we have the following advantages: In dry weather the moisture rises to the surface, in wet the water sinks below the action of the sun, and thereby avoids scalding when the sun shines hot after a heavy rain.
A FARMER.

[From the South Carolinian.]

The Troubles in New Orleans.

The troubles now existing in New Orleans surpass anything that have ever taken place in any city of the United States. New Orleans with its mixed and dissolute population, needs a strong government. This seems to have been generally resolved upon by the respectable portion of the community. For this reason have they nominated Maj. Beauregard. He accepts the nomination upon the distinct and clear understanding that he is to be "independent in all and every sense of the term, and only to be guarded by honesty, and justice, and equity in all things, and unto all men." The Executive Committee of the independent party have given notice to all peaceful and quiet citizens, that they may attend the polls on the day of the election, (which was yesterday,) as means will be taken to secure them against outrage. We judge from the nature of the call that the movement in favor of Maj. Beauregard, has grown out of the thorough disgust of all the respectable men at the manner in which the affairs of that city have been managed. A gentleman just on from New Orleans says that for some time murders and assassinations have been rife. A short time since, a drayman stopped in front of a house, and on stooping down to pick up something from the ground, was struck on the back of the head with brass knuckles by one of the leading bullies of the Know Nothings, or "Thugs." His skull was broken in and immediate death ensued. This enraged the friends of the drayman. Determined upon revenge, they waylaid the Know Nothing bully and assassinated him—piercing his body with nineteen stabs, either of which would have proved fatal.

We have no doubt that the Vigilance Committee will triumph. It is a revolutionary movement, and sustained as it is by the respectable portion of the community, it will prevail over the opposition by the dissolute and depraved elements. Our informant says that it is estimated that there are five thousand gamblers in the city who have always taken prominent part in the city elections, and have exercised great influence. New Orleans has certainly the most mixed and miserable population of any city in the United States. She is over-stocked with material for corruption and ruffianism in the management of elections, and nothing can rescue it but the firm and decided stand taken by the steady and intelligent portion of the community. We are very much in hopes that the prompt and firm position taken by the Independent party, with whom the Vigilance Committee seem to be identified, will serve the desirable purpose of preventing bloodshed.

JEST KIND O'WENT AWAY.—"Good morning, Reuben."

"Morning 'Squire, fine day for the crops!"

"Yes, but what is the matter with your face, Reuben? You have had a fight, I fancy."

"Why yes, Squire, me and Jim Hockins, we had an old grudge, and last night we fit it out."

"And which whipped, Reuben?"

"Well 'Squire, we fit considerable."

"Yes, yes, I know, but which whipped?"

"Well 'Squire, we fit considerable, and;"

"Reuben, I suppose you ran?"

"Run! I'd rather die."

"Well, how did it result then?"

"Well, Squire, Jim he fit strong, and I was down; good morniu' 'Squire; there's that cow ag'n.

"Well, what the deuce did you do, you unexplaining Joseph coat faced individual; what did you do?"

"Well, I didn't run, 'Squire," said Reuben sulkily; 'I jest kind o'went away.'

Commencement at Chapel Hill.

A friend in Chapel Hill has sent us the following interesting notice of the proceedings at our University last week, for which he will please accept our thanks:

The Commencement exercises at Chapel Hill, last week, passed off with more than usual satisfaction to all engaged in them.—The company was larger than now remembered to have been seen there before; the speeches, addresses, &c., were very good, and the Faculty complimented the large graduating class as remarkably worthy of the attention paid them on graduation. The good order preserved by the galleries was very creditable to the young men crowded there. Had those under the galleries been as self denying, compliments might have alighted there too. When young ladies are very numerous, very pretty, very well dressed, they ought not to spoil all by being very thoughtless, nor should the marshals seem afraid to interfere with those whose heads were turned by them. When will the giddy headed learn that such public gatherings, frequented by strangers from various States, and all parts of our own State, are not fit occasions for drinking toddy and jumping through the Chapel windows, nor for playing cards or smoking cigars in the College campus?

Dr. Curtis, and Dr. Hawks, and Dr. Wheat, and Mr. Paul C. Cameron, all men of high reputation, delivered addresses during the week, and sustained their reputation well. Dr. Curtis, preaching from 2 Cor. iii. 18, showed the graduates that the peculiar glory of humanity was that it at first reflected truly the spiritual perfections of our God; that although the mirror was now broken and its pieces warped, yet by the grace of God in Christ man could be again qualified for communion with God and rendered preeminently glorious. To this high end he earnestly exhorted the class before him, in language of no ordinary clearness, earnestness and beauty. Dr. Hawk's address was a commentary on the Farewell Address of Washington. It set set forth, in its distinguished author's best style, the prominent characteristics of Washington as a statesman, his plain common sense, his conservatism, his patriotism, and his piety; and showed that the counsels of his Farewell Address were fit to be constantly considered, so that the true and noble aims of our forefathers might be fully attained. Mr. Cameron's eulogy on Dr. Caldwell was remarkably well received. The subject, the circumstances of preparation, and the occasion, but added interest to an address characterized by simplicity, honesty, liberality, true eloquence, and a proper appreciation of Dr. Caldwell's character and services. The occasion was that of dedicating a very appropriate marble monument to the first President of the University by his grateful pupils. Dr. Wheat's address was on the connection between the play of the emotions, and passions, and the exercise of the intellect. It showed by many striking instances, that where the heart was hard, the outpouring of the head, however brilliant and attractive for a while, will be regarded ere long as poisonous and sink into oblivion. God has set Truth in all its forms as the proper food of the soul; and He will provide that the organic law of our life shall not be violated with impunity. The name of Voltaire has been received with hisses in the lecture rooms of France itself.

There were twenty speakers from the Senior class on Thursday, and considering their number, the heat of the room and the crowded state of the Chapel, their lengths were excruciating. There were some very fine efforts among them. But they were rendered under unfavorable circumstances. What soul can enjoy a poem of fifteen or twenty minutes in length, when the body knows that it is an hour past dinner time? Some of the discussions in mataphysics, poetry, and on every day life fully sustained the name of the class as to scholarship and sympathy with the proprieties of life.

There were ninety three who received the degree of A. B. Twenty took that of A. M., three that of B. S., and three that of LL. B. There were no honorary degrees this time. The first distinction in the Senior Class was awarded to Messrs. Anderson, Dowd, Hammond, Lord, Mason, McAfee, Morehead, and Perry; In the Junior Class, to Messrs. Harris, G. B. Johnston, and Stockton; (Mr. W. B. Lynch, who is the best scholar in this class, was kept away by sickness;) In the Sophomore Class, to Messrs. Battle, Brooks, Bryan, Cooper, Royster, Strong, Wilson, and Wooster; In the Freshman Class, to Messrs. Allen, R. S. Clark, Dowd, J. T. Morehead, Stedman, E. E. Wright, and Yancey.

Among the Seniors, Messrs. Faison, Morehead and Walker were absent from no duty in four years. Among the Juniors, Messrs. Fetter, Kirkland, and McClammy, in three years. Among the Sophomores, Messrs. Battle, E. L. Jones, Kelly, W. T. Nicholson, Royster, and Thompson, in two years. Among the Freshmen, Messrs. Austin, Hicks, Jones, Lee, McSween, R. T. Murphy, J. P. Parker, Stedman, and E. E. Wright, in one year.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

"What is the use of eclipse?" asks a young lady. "Oh, it gave the sun time for reflection," replied the wag.

"Does smoking offend you?" asked an American landlord of his newly arrived boarder. "Not at all sir." "I am very glad of it, as our chimney is given to that practice."

Ministerial Gallantry.

Rev. G. W. Brownlow, the eccentric but talented editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, is in attendance on the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, which is now in session at Nashville, Tenn., and concludes one of his letters to the *Whig* after this style. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Brownlow is in blissful ignorance of the petticoat proclivities and tender "takings on" of her amiable spouse. If ever the "fighting preacher" should become a widower the ladies of Nashville may look out for breakers:

"I must, in conclusion, be permitted to say a few words about the many beautiful ladies in attendance at this Conference. The spring time of the year, the attractions of Nashville, the modes of conveyance, and the wealth of many of the Southern Methodists, induces them to come here with their wives, sisters and daughters; and added to the resident ladies here, I have never seen so many beautiful, elegant and lovely women together on any occasion. I have gazed upon them, as they have gracefully glided by me on the pavements—as they have ascended and descended the several flights of steps in the capitol—as they have been seated in the galleries, and at church, and still the wonder grew, that so much *silk* and so many *hoops* should encircle the angelic forms of so many beautiful women! All I regret is that skirtdom is still expanding, and the fashions in vogue are still increasing the *distance* between man and woman! At one moment I feel like exclaiming, 'Oh, that I were a boy again!'—The next moment I feel indignat at the hoops, and feel willing to join a regiment of good men in a vigorous assault upon the rattan, whalebone, cords, brass and steel, that have put asunder what God hath said ought to be joined together! Only think of the display on our streets, in the State capitol, at church and in the parlor, of the grand, graceful and *undulating* shirts, looming up all around one, fascinating, charming and swinging to and fro, like so many things of life! Talk about the grandeur of a first class steamer, or a train of cars propelled by steam! Give me a *train of hooped skirts*, under the folds of which are so many *living, breathing locomotives*, standing five feet ten inches in slippers, fired up by the blood of warm hearts, and puffing and blowing with love, kind words and winning smiles, and I will show you a sight that would run a young man crazy, raise a dead bachelor to life, and make an old widower commit suicide!

I cannot trust myself upon this glorious theme; I must desist or go crazy!"

A Sordid Wretch.

We had yesterday the particulars of a revolting transaction just come to light in Greeneville. Harlan Hyde lost his wife one year ago. She was his third wife, and had been married only a year when she died, and was buried in the Greeneville Cemetery.—About one week ago, Hyde went to the cemetery, dug open the grave, broke open the coffin, and rifled it—of what, does the reader imagine? Of a set of false teeth, that he might coin the gold plate, upon which the teeth were set, into money, to put into his pocket! We dare say the fellow meant to sell the teeth too, if he could find a purchaser. We wonder not at the intense indignation which blazes against the miserable creature in Greeneville, or that the women of the village can scarcely be restrained from treating him to a coat of tar and feathers. Hyde is not far from fifty years of age, a house carpenter by trade, in comfortable circumstances, as to property, and, we shame to add, is a member of a Christian church. It is now currently reported and believed, in Greeneville, that when his wife died, and while she laid dead in her shroud in the house, her affectionate husband attempted to remove the coveted teeth from her mouth; but the rigid muscles would not relax, and he was, consequently, compelled to suspend operations for the time. But it was only a suspension. The purpose was merely postponed, not relinquished; and, after brooding over the idea for a twelve month, he has finally put it in execution.—Hyde confesses not only to have done this horrible thing, but he is even brazen enough to justify it.—*Norwich, Ct., Courier, 25th.*

☞ The Ex Consul is beginning to feel the awkwardness of his position in running as the candidate of the opposition party for Governor, and still claiming to be a democrat. In a discussion at Mosely Hall, Lenoir county, Mr. McRae stated that any paper or individual who says he is "the candidate of the know nothing party, knows, when he says it, he is telling a *lie*." Judge Ellis rose and said, "Do you intend that for me?" Mr. McRae said "No, you didn't say it, did you?"—Judge Ellis responded "No," and took his seat.

Everybody knows that Mr. McRae is not the candidate of the democratic party, and we would like for him to show whose candidate he is. He says he was brought out by a number of friends. Well, Judge Ellis was brought out by a number of friends, but they were good and true democratic friends.—What are the politics of Mr. McRae's friends? He was brought out by the Raleigh Register, Wilmington Herald, &c., and is supported by such politicians as Nathaniel Boyden, John A. Gilmer, Alfred Dockery and others of the same stamp. The people can very easily decide whose candidate he is.—*Western Democrat.*

A Duel Imminent.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Hughes, of Indiana, challenged Harris, of Illinois, yesterday afternoon: the latter promptly accepted the challenge. The cause of the difficulty is the high words spoken in debate last Tuesday. Both Hughes and Harris are in their seats to day.

Hawkins, of Florida, is Harris's friend, and Watkins, of Ky., the friend of Hughes. If their mutual friends do not negotiate a settlement of their difficulties, a hostile meeting will surely take place this evening or to-morrow morning. H.

RIOTING AND MURDER!!!!

WASHINGTON, June, 7.

The Election to day was attended with rioting and bloodshed.

The outbreak was not general, but in one of the riots one man was killed and several were dangerously wounded. A large number of arrests were made.

BATTLE IN NORTHERN TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.

We have received later intelligence from Texas, by which we learn of a desperate battle that was fought in the northern part of the State, between the Rangers, under Cap. Ford, and a large body of Camanche Indians. The fight was a running one of six miles, and resulted in the defeat of the Indians, seventy-six of whom were killed, several wounded, and seventeen taken prisoners. Three hundred horses were also captured by the whites.

TWENTY-MILE RACE AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 2.

The twenty-mile race over the Hamtramck Course to-day, between the Buffalo horse Unknown, and Detroit horse Frank Granger, was won by the latter. Time 66 minutes and 50 seconds.

SUFFERING FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE.—One of the delegates to the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, at New Orleans, says that he accompanied about one hundred of the delegates from Cairo to New Orleans, and as they did not think it proper, as Christian ministers and elders, to travel on the Sabbath, they paid the officers of the steamer five hundred dollars to lay over during the day at Lake Providence, La.

GOOD ADVICE.—If people would take the advice of the venerable Bishop Soule, given to the preachers at a late meeting of the Alabama conference, what a world of vexation and trouble would be saved. "Brethren," said the good old man, "my rule is this, and I advise you to adopt it: Never owe any more than you are able to pay, and allow no man to owe you more than you are able to lose."

LARGE BABY.—A friend in Union county informs us that a neighbor of his has a child eleven months old, weighing *sixty* pounds.—This is a real democratic baby, says our informant, and its father and mother are both opposed to distribution, or any other whig scheme.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

A HARD HIT.—It is said that Judge Douglas, in inviting Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, to the grand banquet which he gave on Friday to the Medical Association, informed him it was a medical caucus called to heal the ulcers of the Democracy. "The idea may be a good one," said Mr. Lamar, "but, I would begin by amputating the diseased limb."

☞ The New Orleans True Delta says that matrimonial negotiations are now in progress which will result in the union of the Princess Elizabeth Bowlegs, daughter of the Seminole chief, Billy ditto, with a young New Yorker.

A German woman, named Sophia Messman, committed suicide in New York, a few days ago, because her husband loved lager beer better than he did her.

An attempt is to be made to recover the million and a half of dollars that went down in the Central America, although she is sunk in water over five eighths of a mile deep, and in a spot that is ninety miles from land.

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, ME., June 7.

The prohibitory liquor law was ratified to-day by the people of this State, by an almost unanimous vote.

A STREET ROW ANTICIPATED.

Washington, June 11.

Senator Gwin, of California, has challenged Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, for words uttered in debate yesterday.

Mr. Wilson refused to accept the challenge and a street fight is momentarily expected.

THE BRITISH OUTRAGES—ORDERS TO DESIST.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

Intelligence has been received from Commander Rodgers, of the U. S. Surveying steamer Water Witch, now at Key West, that a British vessel had been sent in pursuit of the Styx, with instructions for her to desist from further search of American vessels. It is also stated that the officers who committed the late outrages have not acted under new instructions, (Derby's administration) but under that of 1847, (Palmerston's administration.)

MASONIC UNION.—There has been a full and complete re-union of the dividend branches of the Masonic order in New York.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

Life in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May —, 1858.

On our last visit to the Senate Chamber, Mr. —— was favoring that distinguished body with a didactic lecture as dry as saw dust, bringing forward a specious array of figures that might have been the numeration table chopped in a chaff mill for any information it conveyed to ex-official ears. All listened, however. It sounded so much like something that ought to be listened to. Even the opposite party are wiser than to despise these speeches, as susceptible of mischievous results as grains of gunpowder. For ourselves, in a debate we have no objection to a due mixture of bores which are a relief.

The arm chair vacated in the Senate by the death of the lamented BUTLER, is filled by a noble-browed, middle-aged man, who maintains a species of dignity, of all dignities the most imposing to us—a self-seclusion, wholly distinct from refusals of dinner parties, or the surly veto of "not at home." He appears in society whenever there is a positive occasion for his appearance. At political dinners, he is, we understand, a courted guest; and those who meet him at such solemnities, rarely fail to mark him as a gentleman of highly cultivated mind and extended intelligence. By the Republican party, however, the new comer is evidently regarded as a stumbling block quite as much in their way as his distinguished predecessor, and they seem not a little vexed to find so imposing a successor facing them from the opposition desk, and though maintaining towards him demonstrations of politeness, calculated to a hair's breadth by the civilities of the distinguished Senator, secretly wish him back in South Carolina.

We enjoyed the privilege of hearing this gentleman's great speech on the Kansas question, and he made, not only a great speech, but a great impression; spoke with the self-possession of an habitual debater, and showed that a worn subject was susceptable of novel treatment, and novel interest. His manner in debate is singularly quiet, indeed, he seems tranquil in body and mind. It is into the depths of still water, that the divers are said to plunge fearlessly, certain of bringing up pearls; but the roaring ocean throws up only tatters of weed or fragments of wreck. A great advantage is bestowed on that constituency which sends to the Senate an eminent man. His distinction enables the State he represents, it increases their interests in all that affects the nation.

Not far from Mr. HAMMOND may be seen a youthful figure, who has been for several years established among the celebrities of the day—written in italics—recognized by the fashion able eye of the Washington public. His costume is arranged with considerable attention to becomingness, and not a single speck marks the glory of his well varnished boots, the covering for a foot which certainly does no discredit to the good specimen of HOOVER'S very perfect performance in which it is encased. He seems quite at ease, although it is but eight and thirty days since he left the House for the Senate Chamber. His voice was over-mastered in the former place; but it is pitched to the exact diapason of the Senate, and in his maiden efforts during the last month, he has taken his position in that distinguished body with the young Senator from Alabama, as two of its rising statesmen.

If courted by society as a "*Bachelor Member;*" what will he be as a "*Bachelor Senator!*" If so eagerly sought after by the great world there, what will he be *here!* His pathway will be established in the perpetual sunshine of social as well as public distinction.—He will become a *somebody* who will be of consequence to *everybody;* his finger aches will create sympathy, and if he chooses to tell ever so long a story our belles and their mamas will feel obliged to listen to it. The merits he will derive from the change are beyond comparison. We cannot suppose that he will grow either taller or handsomer perforce of the mere taking a cushioned seat in the upper "House;" and yet the way he will be whispered off into corners, and the enormous increase of his satin-paper correspondence department *might* convince one of less enlightened experience that he had added a cubit to his stature.

Critics complain of the coldness of this gentleman's manner in speaking, and many regard him as a cold and calculating politician. Long before we had any personal acquaintance with him, we stumbled accidentally upon one or two acts of unostentatious benevolence, which led us to have a very different estimate from the generally received opinion of his character. The acts to which we refer showed an appreciation of worth—and a readiness to assist struggling talent by substantial acts of kindness—rarely met with. There is so much of the opposite spirit in the political world, so many living only to serve personal ends—and success so often appears to make our public men forgetful of all but themselves—that we think this exception deserving of notice. There are talented young men in our city whose whole future course has been determined by the generous encouragement of THOMAS L. CLINGMAN.

The visitor to the "Senate Gallery" cannot but be forcibly struck with the different attributes and manners of that distinguished body. Many of them seem anchored down in their seats from the beginning to the close of the daily session. But the majority are constantly moving about, passing to and fro like restless ghosts. We note that Messrs. Seward, Hammond, Clay, Davis and Iverson, scarcely leave their chairs; while Messrs. Bayard, Mason, Douglas, Toombs, Gwin, Clingman and others, seem to be in perpetual motion; Messrs. Toombs and Douglas have an eccentric will o'-the-wispish mode of perambulating, coming composedly round the corner of the "Speaker's chair," bringing them in contact with the staid "Seargent at-arms," clerks, messengers, and the like, from whose bodies they rebound violently. We have seen the former appear unexpectedly and swiftly from behind the Speaker's chair, knocking a darling little page almost over, and scattering the contents of the little fellow's arms—letters, papers, &c.—in every direction. These accidents never occur to Messrs. Gwin and Mason, whose style of progression is stately and imposing, as if they had a gold stick in waiting, and a chamberlain carrying a crown, all marching in procession in front of them. M. J. W.

Rail Road Progress.

Some of our exchanges bring us detailed reports of the Rail Road Celebration at Greenville, Tenn., on the 3d instant, in commemoration of the completion of the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road. It was a day of general glorification and jollification, with some very sensible, good speeches, if we may judge from the samples brought out by the reporters. Among the speakers was Judge Paschal, of Texas, a native of Tennessee, whose remarks are in part reported as follows:

"It is twenty three years since his attention was called to the project of a road through this country. He was appointed a delegate to a convention in Knoxville in 1835, and though unable to attend, his attention was attracted towards the stupendous undertaking of connecting the waters of the Atlantic and the Mississippi. In those youthful days, the scheme appeared to him like an enthusiast's dream. Far seeing men, however, met and talked the matter over. They were men of genius and enthusiasm, but few capitalists were among them; for of all old fogies, money is the most lethargic. It lies still in the miser's chest, and naturally waits for genius to advance. Another convention met, of which Calhoun was President. The same question was discussed by men of thought and patriotism. An undercurrent was going forward, and it was determined that the thing must be done. The first spade of earth thrown near Charleston was the first step towards the achievement; then another at New York, and another at Savannah, pointing towards Central Georgia. The work was begun, never to stop. What has been done within the last twenty three years?

The Atlantic is connected with the Mississippi, not only through Knoxville and Atlanta, but through the Alleghanies—tunnelling the mountains and passing through Guyandotte—uniting the world in a great network of railway. The speaker then alluded to the greatness of Texas and the loyalty of her people—passed high compliments upon Austin and Houston, through whose efforts Texas struck down tyranny and built up an independent republic—and referred to another Tennesseean, James K. Polk, who annexed Texas to the American Union. The spirit of enterprise is now progressing there—the shrill scream of the iron horse is piercing almost every valley, and Arkansas is putting a rail road towards the Texas boundary. The speaker proceeded to detail the rail road system pursued by his State, and said that while politicians in Congress were fanning the flames of sectional jealousy—disputing as to whether the Pacific Rail Road should take a Northern or a Southern route—Texas was carrying the work along. Though fraudulent men had, to some degree, retarded its accomplishment, the Southern road to the Pacific would be built.

He alluded to the speck in the sky which tends to alarm commercial men—the recent outrages by British vessels upon our flag.—We could not foresee the result of this, but among all parties, even among those heretofore opposed to everything proposed by the Administration, there was now an unanimous voice in favor of a firm resistance to these insults. If war ensued he felt that the country was prepared. The United States had more miles of rail road than all the world besides, and could concentrate a powerful army almost instantly at any point. In a military view, our system of rail roads is a great achievement. He trusted it would not happen, but foreign governments must be taught that our disputes are all our own.—When a call is made to arms, Cuffee will be placed in the back ground, and freemen will do the work.

Judge P. spoke of the proposition to divide the State of Texas for the purpose of of restoring the equilibrium of power. He said she would not divide. Such a course could not restore the equilibrium of power, nor would the people of Texas attempt it.—He knew of no one who asked a division, except some five or six who wanted seats in the United States Senate. Texas came into the Union with slavery and would go out, if need be, with the same. She will retain her entire State, and will have a population of 1,000,000 in 1860. If the present ratio of representation be retained, she will then have ten members of Congress. In less than fifty years the population of this great Southern State will rival that of any other State; she will then have a great voice in electing a President of the United States, and in preserving the balance of National power."

Lime as Manure.

One of the Editors of the N. C. Planter, who is a thorough practical and scientific Farmer says:

Lime is undoubtedly the best and most lasting manure that can be applied on the clay lands of our State. We have abundance of lime-stone, and nature has been more bountiful to us than to most other States; yet we have not taken advantage of her precious gifts; we prefer to buy lime from the north, at two dollars per barrel, when we can make good lime and supply ourselves at fifteen cents per bushel, which would be about thirty five cents per barrel. At Goldsboro' there is plenty of lime-stone, and at Beaufort we have material for making lime; and yet we prefer to purchase at the north at a most extravagant price! Lime can be made cheaper here than at the North.

Agriculture demands that some energetic man should start a lime kiln. To him who does this and keeps a good supply at a moderate price, a fortune is sure: And not only this, but the thanks of the Agriculturists of the State will be his, as the greatest benefactor the farmer has ever had. There is no need of clearing more land; it will be cheaper to use lime to enrich the lands already open, and they are much more easy of cultivation. Will not some man of capital step foward and help the farming interest of the State, by making lime and selling it by the ton, or otherwise? Will not the Agricultural Society assist in furnishing the farmers of North Carolina with this great fertilizer? Give us plenty of lime on cheap terms, and we can produce as good crops as any State in the Union.

PLEASURE YACHT SUNK—MANY LIVES LOST.

BOSTON, June 9.

The yacht Prairie Flower was sunk in the harbor yesterday. The bodies of seven persons who were on board have been recovered. Capt. Brown and several others are still missing.

The Fruitless Life.

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To wake, yet live no life,
To toil, and yet to know,
The toil is only strife,
And each achievement wo!—
That conquest's self but mocks
The soul with idle dreams,
And Fame's most lofty rocks,
With none of Heaven's sweet beams;
That, over all, there broods
The shadow of defeat;
That Fortune's dearest goods
Reward no fond conceit;
That love, and wealth, and fame,
But lure to cheat; and all
That made the soul's young dream,
But keeps the soul in thrall.

This is the worst of life;
And at its close, to sigh,
That we have known the strife,
Not won the victory!
This saddens autumn's peace,
And makes the harvest vain;
We see no fair increase
From all the golden grain;
We feel that we have striven,
For mocking toys of Time;
Not for that hope of heaven,
That makes all hopes sublime!
Not for that sweet repose,
Which, never heeding Fame,
Has sought the race to close,
Without reproach or blame.

A Virginia paper records the marriage of Miss Jane Lemon and Mr. Ebenezer Sweet; whereupon our devil moralizes as follows:

How happy extremes do meet
In Jane and Ebenezer;
She's no longer sour, but Sweet,
And he's a Lemon squeezer!

EXPLOSION—IMMENSE LOSS OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, June 9.

A propeller, supposed to be the Buckey, exploded her boiler yesterday, off Point au Sable. The crew and passengers, numbering thirty, were all lost except three.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.—Dr. Ayer's business Agents are a pleasant annual to us, coming about as surely as the year. We can say of them what we are sorry we cannot of all such visitors—that they are uniformly *gentlemen.* They are known to us of the press, as able and reliable, accomplished business men of a character well worthy the benevolent calling in which they are engaged, of promulgating the best remedies for the sick, this age affords. Success to you gentlemen and to your cause, for both deserve success.—*Hartford Chronicle.*

BEHIND THE AGE.—Mr. Leonard made a successful balloon ascension from Montgomery, Alabama, last week. He states that while "up," and but a short distance from the capital, he was shot at three times by a Minnie rifle—in the hands of some one who probably took the aerial navigator for a monster "manbat," and no doubt a deseendant of the same family which ran out to stop the first high pressure steamboat they saw going down the river, mistaking it for a runaway saw-mill.

THE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Editor.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 17, 1858.

For Governor,

Hon. J. W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

For Congress,

W. W. AVERY, Esq.

OF BURKE COUNTY.

For State Senator,

Dr. JOHN YANCY,

OF MADISON.

For the House of Commons,

Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD.

For Sheriff,

Col. GEO. W. HAMPTON.

Mr. Vance out for Congress.--Mr. Coleman Withdraws from the Field.--Our Predictions Verified.

We have important information from Cherokee county, whither the candidates for Congress had gone to address the people. The canvass has assumed an entirely new aspect. A short time before the discussion began at Murphy, Z. B. Vance, Esq., of this place, announced to Messrs. Avery, Coleman and Jones his intention to declare himself a candidate. Gen. Jones opened the discussion, and the way he pitched into his brother Vance was edifying to Democratic beholders. He also gave a few sledge hammer blows to the "Asheville Clique," charging that there was a Clique of his own party at this place, who believed that no man outside of this town was fit to hold office, and wound up by declaring it to be his intention to run the race out, unless a Convention of his party should rule him off.

Mr. Vance's speech was made up of anecdotes, denunciations of "Southern fanatics," —by whom he means, we suppose, that class of Southern men who stand up boldly for the rights of their section,—a rehash of the usual K. N. arguments on Distribution, and said, when interrogated, that he was a *Whig* and an *American*.

Mr. Coleman, upon the announcement of the intentions of Mr. Vance, arose, and in a handsome manner withdrew from the contest. Vance and his friends were thunderstruck, at being thus caught in their own trap. Coleman charged Vance with deception; said he had voluntarily approached him at Morganton and told him he would not be a candidate under any circumstances, but on the contrary promised that he, and the Know Nothing party as far as he could organize and influence them, would support him (Coleman.) And this, said Mr. Coleman, has since been reiterated again and again by Mr. Vance and his friends, both at Asheville and on the way to Cherokee, and even there. All this was admitted by Mr. Vance, his only reply being that he had *changed his mind*, as he had a right to do! Mr. Coleman, in conclusion, pledged himself to support Mr. Avery.

The reader will see that our predictions, made on several occasions within a month past, in regard to the game the Know Nothing leaders were attempting to play, have been verified to the letter. The plot has worked out precisely as we said it would, but we rejoice to know that the plotters have been taken in their own net. Mr. Vance and his friends now occupy the position in which they had endeavored to place the Democracy. Let them get out of it as best they can.

Gen. Jones has been shabbily treated by his party friends. He is a worthy gentleman, and has done a vast deal of hard work for the party, and has good reason to be offended at the treatment he has received from the "Asheville Clique." He is good pluck, and when he says he is "in for the war" he means exactly what he says. It is no particular concern of ours, but we hope he will lay it on thick and heavy. The "Clique," and especially the head of it, deserve a first rate walloping, and the General is just the man to administer the medicine.

The new aspect of affairs places Mr. Avery's election beyond a peradventure. The Democracy, to a man, will unite upon him, and we have the assurance of Mr. Coleman that he will give him a cordial support.

In thus relieving the party from the embarrassing circumstances in which they were placed, Mr. Coleman has acted nobly, and entitled himself to the gratitude of every member of it. We take pleasure in recording the fact, and shall ever be found more than willing to do him full and ample justice.

We have received the following address from Mr. Coleman to the Voters of the District, which we lay before our readers without comment.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Three weeks ago, at Morganton, I publicly declared myself a candidate to represent this District in Congress. W. W. Avery, Esq., and Gen. W. F. Jones announced themselves at the same time.

I, then, (as I had been doing for weeks previously, and have been ever since,) urged upon my Democratic competitor, and the Democratic party, the propriety of a District Convention, as absolutely necessary to settle the claims of all aspirants, and express the wish of the Democracy of the District in the choice of a candidate—pledging myself to abide the result of that Convention.

This proposition Mr. Avery uncompromisingly declined to accept.

At that time—with all deference to my friend, Gen. Jones, and with all the respect I bear for him as a high toned, highly intellectual, and accomplished gentleman—I was fully satisfied he could not so concentrate the opposition vote as to endanger the success of the Democratic party, by the defeat of either Mr. Avery or myself; and from the commonly and publicly *professed* expression of the sentiments of the opposition, I did not apprehend any other candidate from that side.

At the discussion here, to day, Z. B. Vance, Esq., has announced himself a candidate.—This has changed the face of the canvass. I recognize the fact that he can unite upon himself, to a great degree, the opposition vote.

Under these circumstances, my duty is plain. For us both to continue the contest, will ensure the defeat of the Democratic party, by ensuring the defeat of both the Democratic candidates. There is no probability that Mr. Avery will cease to be a candidate in any event. A sacrifice of self for principle is necessary. I do not hang fire for a moment. With the full conviction that I am the strongest Democrat in the field, I have announced to the assembled public my withdrawal from the canvass, and now announce it to the people of the District. That this was my preconceived resolution, before the campaign began, in the event of an available opposition candidate, was known by various of my friends, as, also, by the Editor of the Asheville News.

On this whole contest—from my first proposition of a Convention to the occurrences of to day—I have no comment to make. I seek not to cast reflection on others, but to set myself right. I leave the Democratic party to judge if I have acted as a Democrat, and according to the usages and traditions of our party—and that judgment will do me justice.

To the host of true friends who were ready to support me in the anticipated contest, I return the heartfelt expression of a gratitude which will never die while I live. However much they may regret the result, I believe they will agree with me, that I have pursued the path which principle and duty alike pointed out.

D. COLEMAN.

Murphy, June 8th, 1858.

Collision.

A personal collision between Judge Ellis and Mr. McRae, candidates for Governor, occurred at Beaufort, on the 7th instant. We gather from the newspaper reports that the difficulty originated in Judge Ellis saying the election of Mr. McRae would be regarded as a Black Republican triumph, which the latter pronounced false, and the Judge struck him. They were immediately separated, no damage having been done.

Fears were entertained that a difficulty of a more serious nature would ensue, but the efforts of mutual friends to reconcile the matter, succeeded, and they were, at last accounts, travelling together in the same carriage, on as good terms as though the little breeze had never ruffled their tempers. All right, gentlemen—by all means keep in good humor, it is a great promoter of health and digestion.

The Remains of Dr. Mitchell.

On Monday last the remains of Rev. Elisha Mitchell, who was killed on the Black Mountain about a year since, were disinterred from their resting place in the Presbyterian grave yard in this town, and on Tuesday conveyed to the Black Mountain, where they were on yesterday consigned to their final resting place on the top of "Clingman's Peak,"—the highest point of land in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains.

A numerous cavalcade of citizens accompanied the remains. At 12 o'clock, yesterday, on the mountain, a funeral Oration was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Otey, of Tennessee.

Hon. David L. Swain, the distinguished President of our State University, has been in town several days, and participated in the solemn ceremonies of the occasion.

☞ Gen. Houston's bill to extend a protectorate over Mexico was defeated in the Senate a few days ago, by a vote of 30 to 17.

☞ Hon T. L. Clingman will accept our thanks for his attention in forwarding us public documents.

N. W. Woodfin, Esq, of Asheville, passed through Weldon on Friday last. He gave as his opinion that Judge Ellis would beat Mr. McRae, in Clingman's district, further than Gov. Bragg beat Mr. Gilmer.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Mr. Woodfin is certainly correct in this supposition. Indeed we can hear of but *one* man west of the Blue Ridge who avows his intention to vote for McRae, and we guess he'll back down before the election.

The American Shanghai.

The following humorous composition was read at the late Commencement Exercises of the H. C. F. College. Our friend of the Unionville Journal, who was here, was so well pleased with it that he "cribbed" the original and carried it off. He copied it, and it has gone the rounds of the press. Having got back to Buncombe, we insert it for the benefit of "home folks." It hits some hard licks, but then they are softened at the remembrance of the fair and gifted one whose hand administers the rebuke. One thing is certain, the suit that prevails in that quarter will have to be backed by nobler qualities than those possessed by the *animal* described below.

THE AMERICAN SHANGHAI.

BY MISS M. M. L., OF HAYWOOD.

The audience no doubt think my subject a very singular one; and before proceeding, I will inform them that I am not speaking of Shanghai chickens, and beg to remind them that there are various sorts of Shanghais, being at least two distinct families. Shanghai chickens are noted for "fuss and feathers;" and if the branch of which I treat are not celebrated for "feathers," they are justly so for "fuss."

The present is an age of progress. Mind is bursting the barriers of ignorance, which have so long impeded its onward march, and is asserting its rights and manifesting its power. Knowledge seems, indeed, to be approaching its zenith; and as we gaze on the triumphs of genius, and look upon the trophies which adorn the brow of learning and science, we mentally exclaim, Surely human wisdom can go no further!

We are often led to wonder what our ancestors would think and say, could they come up from their dusty beds and look upon the panorama spread out before them. Especially would the "rising generation"—I mean that portion belonging to the Shanghai or Young America school—elicit the astonishment and admiration of their ancestors.—Imagine an "old fogy" who lived and flourished fifty or a hundred years since, gazing upon a group of modern human Shanghais! Behold the workings of that venerable face as the *bird* passes by! Methinks he would turn and anxiously inquire, "*Is that a man?*"—See the patriarch curiously inspecting the creature before him, and taking a mental inventory of his "points": three story hat; long tailed coat; high heeled boots; incipient moustache; yard and a half of cambric dangling from his pocket, rings, seals, chains, miniature walking cane in a gloved hand, and a cigar in his mouth! Proudly he steps forth, a perfumed, bedizzened, full rigged American Shanghai. Would not the "old fogy" conclude, after a minute inspection, that the feathered species of the bird was the more valuable of the two? Behold this interesting creature in society. How oblivious to old fashioned common sense! How bliss fully unconscious of the attributes of sterling manhood! How ardently bent on convincing the beholder that his ancestors chattered and gambolled among the branches of the trees on some South American island, and that he has scrupulously and religiously preserved and cultivated the characteristics of the family, and is really a *monkey* and not a *man!*

It is needless to say the ladies admire the amiable creatures, and doat upon them with an affection second only to that lavished upon a pet kitten.

Contrasted with this class of Shanghais, how common place appears plain, unpretending, virtuous manhood. The latter has only good sense, good principles, and spotless integrity to recommend it; while the former is the quintessence of elegance, the double refined concentration of lady killing, heart breaking charms. What wonder, then, that we admire the American Shanghai, and say from the bottom of our hearts, *long may he wave!*

YANCY.—Washington Broyles, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Yancy county. As yet, he has no opposition.

LINCOLN.—Ambrose Costner, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Commons in Lincoln county.

RESUMPTION.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina, and its several Branches, have resumed specie payments.

The dwelling house of Mr. M. N. Hart, of Mecklenburg County was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Nothing saved except a Piano.

A Wine fair was lately held in St. Louis, at which seventy-five samples of American wines, each of not less than forty gallons, were offered in competition.

☞ The longest straight stretch of road in the South is on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, where for seventy eight miles the line is perfectly straight.

☞ In the Marine Court of New York it was lately decided that the use of the term "& Co." appearing to the name of a person in trade, having no partner, is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment.

☞ It is said that Kansas has already cost the Government, at the very lowest estimate, fifty millions of dollars.

A SPEECH FROM BILLY BOWLEGS.—Gen. Bowlegs has been making another speech at New Orleans. Here is the document:

I stand up here a big chief, brave warrior. I kill heap your people before. I can do him again easy; give Billy seven good men to follow on the war track, and he lick all the United States, scalp big father at Washington! Whoop!

The poll tax in Norfolk, Virginia, is $6 on white men.

The New York Day Book says there is a married lady in that city who enjoys the luxury of 120 dresses—twenty nine of which are morning dresses.

More Difficulties with England.

The National Intelligencer, of Monday, under the head of "rumors," has the following:

We are likely to have a question with the British Government as to our North western boundary line, which is about to be run and marked by the Joint Boundary Commission. Mr. Archibald Campbell is the American Commissioner, and has taken passage for California. He was employed there the last year upon the duty, and now returns to it.—The question which has arisen is as to the title to the important group of islands in or near the Straits of Fuca, and between Vancouver's Island and the main land, and south of the parallel of forty nine. By the treaty the 49th parallel is our northern boundary till it strikes Vancouver's Island, but then it turns south, giving the whole of that island to England. The British Government set up a claim to small islands as appurtenances to the larger ones; while on our side we claim everything south of 49 except Vancouver's Island. When the Oregon treaty was before the Senate for ratification, Mr. Benton made some statements as to the importance of these small islands as a key to the Straits and Gulf, and claimed them as belonging to the United States under the treaty.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.

Gerard Stith, the American candidate, has 200 majority, but many of the principal candidates on the same ticket are defeated.

The vigilance committee broke up their camp last night and disbanded, and the city is now quiet. The committee say they are not disorganized, and are ready to carry out their principles at any moment. The municipal authorities are now engaged in arresting all concerned in the vigilance movement, and writs have been issued for the arrest of the leaders on the charge of high treason.

The sad affair on Saturday evening in which four members of the vigilance committee were killed and several wounded, occurred as follows: The vigilants, seeing the patrol in the distance, mistook them for their opponents, whom they supposed were marching on to attack them. Under this belief, they opened with cannon upon their supposed enemies, with the above fatal result on their own members.

Indian Hostilities--Aid from Congress Asked.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

The Secretary of the Interior asks Congress for $100,000 to enable the department to take measures to preserve peace in the Northern Indian Superintendency, which is now threatened with invasion by large bodies of Yaucton and Sioux Indians. Hostilities are about to be inaugurated on a scale of alarming magnitude. The Secretary urges prompt action.

DEATH OF SENATOR HENDERSON.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Hon. J. Pinkney Henderson, Senator from Texas, died in this city, yesterday. Senator Houston, feelingly announced the event in the Senate to-day, and burst into tears—creating much sympathetic feeling. The funeral services will be performed in the Senate Chamber to-morrow.

SHOCKING CALAMITY.

BOSTON, Ill., June 4.

A culvert at this place was swept away last night, destroying the house of the Rev. H. Ilsley, and drowning Mrs. Ilsley and eight children. Considerable damage was caused to other houses, but we hear of no more lives having been lost.

The Maine supreme court have decided that land warrants are property.

Candidates.

☞ We are authorized to announce W. W. AVERY, Esq., of Burke county, a candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States.

We are authorized to announce Captain J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county at the next election.

We are authorized to announce J. B. GARDNER as a candidate for Sheriff of Yancy county, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JOHN YANCY, of Madison county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Gen. R. M. HENRY, of this county, as a candidate to represent the District composed of the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy in the next Senate of North Carolina.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES S. T. BAIRD as a candidate to represent Buncombe county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. GEORGE W. HAMPTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞ We are authorized to announce WASHINGTON BROYLES a candidate to represent Yancy county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. YOUNG a candidate for Sheriff of Buncombe county.

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. BROWN a candidate to represent Madison county in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Temperance Convention.

MR. EDITOR—Please say to your readers that in accordance with the resolutions of Asheville Division, proposing to hold a Convention, composed of Delegates from neighboring bodies, at the last meeting of Reems Creek Division, No. 198, Sons of Temperance, the following Delegates were appointed to attend said Convention, when the time and place shall be specified, viz: R. V. Blackstock, S. J. B. Plemmons, W. R. Baird, W. P. Bassett, A. Fox, J. Cassius L. Gudger, H. Fox, J. A. Reagan, J. S. Weaver, N. Blackstock.

By order of the Division.

J. CASSIUS L. GUDGER, R. S.

June 8th, 1858.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Colds, Coughs, and Hoarseness.

BRIMFIELD, MASS., 20th Dec., 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER: I do not hesitate to say the best remedy I have ever found for Coughs, Hoarseness, Influenza, and the concomitant symptoms of a Cold, is your CHERRY PECTORAL. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints. EBEN KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of UTICA, N. Y., writes: "I have used your *Pectoral* myself and in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay twenty-five dollars for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza.

SPRINGFIELD, MISS., Feb. 7, 1856.

BROTHER AYER: I will cheerfully certify your *Pectoral* is the best remedy we possess for the cure of whooping cough, croup, and the chest diseases of children. We of your fraternity in the South appreciate your skill, and commend your medicine to our people.

HIRAM CONKLIN, M. D.

AMOS LEE, Esq., MONTERREY, IA., writes, 3d Jan., 1856: "I had a tedious Influenza, which confined me in doors six weeks; took many medicines without relief; finally tried your *Pectoral* by the advice of our clergyman. The first dose relieved the soreness in my throat and lungs; less than one half the bottle made me completely well. Your medicines are the cheapest as well as the best we can buy, and we esteem you, Doctor, and your remedies, as the poor man's friend."

Asthma or Phthisic, and Bronchitis.

WEST MANCHESTER, PA., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR: Your *Cherry Pectoral* is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last forty years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

A. A. RAMSEY, M. D., ALBION, MONROE CO., IOWA, writes, Sept. 6, 1855: "During my practice of many years I have found nothing equal to your *Cherry Pectoral* for giving ease and relief to consumptive patients, or curing such as are curable."

We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

Consumption.

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach; but even to those the *Cherry Pectoral* affords relief and comfort.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, March 5, 1856.

DOCTOR AYER, LOWELL: I feel it a duty and a pleasure to inform you what your *Cherry Pectoral* has done for my wife. She had been five months laboring under the dangerous symptoms of Consumption, from which no aid we could procure gave her much relief. She was steadily failing, until Dr. Strong, of this city, where we have come for advice, recommended a trial of your medicine. We bless his kindness, as we do your skill; for she has recovered from that day. She is not yet as strong as she used to be, but is free from her cough, and calls herself well.

Yours with gratitude and regard,

ORLANDO SHELBY, OF SHELBYVILLE.

Consumptives, do not despair till you have tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is made by one of the best medical chemists in the world, and its cures all around us bespeak the high merits of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

THE sciences of Chemistry and Medicine have been taxed their utmost to produce this best, most perfect purgative which is known to man. Innumerable proofs are shown that these PILLS have virtues which surpass in excellence the ordinary medicines, and that they win unprecedentedly upon the esteem of all men. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease. They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow distemper, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are at the same time, in diminished doses, the safest and best physic that can be employed for children. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take; and being purely vegetable, are free from any risk of harm. Cures have been made which surpass belief were they not substantiated by men of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Many eminent clergymen and physicians have lent their names to certify to the public the reliability of my remedies, while others have sent me the assurance of their conviction that my Preparations contribute immensely to the relief of my afflicted, suffering fellow-men.

The Agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing directions for their use and certificates of their cures, of the following complaints:—

Costiveness, Bilious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels and Pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and Cutaneous Diseases which require an evacuant medicine, Scrofula or King's Evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach, such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervous Irritability, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with some other pill they make more profit on. Ask for AYER'S PILLS, and take nothing else. No other they can give you compares with this in its intrinsic value or curative powers. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

SOLD BY

E. J. ASTON, Asheville; W. D. Whitted, Hendersonville; J. M. Craton, Rutherfordton; and by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine. Wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston.

June 17, 1858. 1y

5 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Walnut Creek, Madison county, N. C., a bound boy named James Watts. I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said boy to me at my residence, but no thanks. A. J. RAMSEY.

June 17, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is employed to close the business of Smith & Chapman. All those indebted to them, by note or book account, will save trouble, and perhaps cost, by calling on him at Room No. 2, Gudger's Hotel, and making payment. J. DUNLAP.

Asheville, May 6, 1858.

ICE! ICE!

D. F. SUMMEY would inform his friends and the public that his ICE HOUSE will be open each morning from 5 1 2 to 6 1 2 o'clock, at which time he will furnish Ice to those wishing it, at one and a half cents per pound. If not called for within the time specified, an additional half cent per pound will be charged.

Asheville, June 10, 1858.

ARTHUR'S

Self Sealing Cans and Jars are just the thing for preserving Fruit of every description. For sale by W. H. JACKSON & CO.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

We will send the "News" until after the election in August at the following rates:

Single copy,		$00 40
3	copies,	1 00
8	"	2 00
15	"	3 00
25	"	4 00

Invariably in advance.

Send on your clubs, and prepare to keep posted in the stirring events of the campaign.

We trust our friends who feel interested in the dissemination of correct principles, will exert themselves a little in procuring and forwarding us campaign subscribers.

The terms are put as low as possible, and will barely save us from loss.

The cash must in every instance accompany the order, as no paper will be sent until it is paid for.

Address, T. W. ATKIN,

Editor of News, Asheville.

May 27, 1858.

A PROCLAMATION,

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation from the State of North Carolina, in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by the resignation of the Honorable Thomas L. Clingman, a Representative from the Eighth Congressional District; and writs of election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing the said Congressional District, commanding them to hold elections in their respective counties, at the places stablished by law, on the first Thursday in August next, at which the qualified voters of the said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the aforesaid vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an Election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

In witness whereof, I, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of North Carolina, have signed with my hand these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed.

L. S.

Done at the City of Raleigh on the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and in the eighty second year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor.

PULASKI COWPER,

Private Secretary.

May 27, 1858.—4w

State of North Carolina,

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

ORDERED by his Honor Judge Person, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity be held for the county of Buncombe, on the 3rd Monday in July, 1858, and continue for two weeks, unless the public business shall sooner be dispatched.

All suitors, witnesses, and other persons having business on the Civil Docket of said Court, are notified to attend.

W. M. HARDY, *C. S. C.*

May 27, 1858.

Spectator copy until Court.

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber would remind his customers, and the public generally, that his Wool Carding Machine on Reems Creek, 8 miles north of Asheville, is in good condition, and that he is prepared to do work in good style and with accustomed despatch.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

June 10, 1858.

COME ALONG!

1000 pounds Sal Soda; 300 of Epsom Salts; 500 Putty; 100 gallons Spirits Turpentine; 2,500 lbs. White Lead in Oil; 500 lbs. Dry White Lead.

Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Sept. 24.

NOTICE.

Persons sending Mattresses to me to be repaired, are requested to have the Ticks washed clean. A. HIMES.

Asheville, May 27, 1858.

New and Cheap GOODS

AT THE CASH STORE OF

MERRIMON & SONS,

(Hugh Johnston's Old Stand, Opposite the Court House.)

WE have now on hand a superior stock of fresh and seasonable GOODS, bought for cash at low figures, and to be sold in the same way.

Our stock embraces a full and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Cutlery, Hardware,

and in fact everything usually found in a retail establishment. We invite the people to give us a call, and promise to sell them Goods at prices astonishingly low. And why do we say so? Simply because *we sell for cash only* and therefore make no bad debts, and can afford to sell cheap.

Country Produce bought. Call and see us.

Asheville, June 3, 1858.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, &c.,
May 13, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish naval supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859 will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 16th June next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies. Bureau of Construction, &c.,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest *bona fide* bidder who gives proper security for its fulfilment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All the articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed: and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent at the points of delivery within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7 to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part on or before the 20th July, one fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1859. Classes 3 and 9, the whole by the 15th May, 1859. The remaining classes to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1859, unless earlier required with a notice of twelve days, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10 and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

Form of Offer.

I, ———, of ——— in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of the 13th of May, 1858.—Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the navy agent at ———, or to ———, for signature and certificate.

(Date.) Signature. A. B.

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. C. D.
(Date.) E. F.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(Date.) Signature. G. H.

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 10. White pine. Class 11. Ash plank. No. 12 Black walnut and cherry. No. 21. Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23. Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 27. Paints, oils &c. No. 32 Leather. No. 33. Hose. No. 37. Pitch, tar, and rosin.—No. 38. Tallow, soap, and oil.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 3. White-oak promiscuous timber. No. 10, White pine. No. 11, Ash and cypress. No. 14, Hickory butts, elm timber, and white wood. No. 15, Staves.—No. 16, Black spruce. No. 21, Iron. No. 22 Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin.—No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25, Hardware. No. 27 Paints, oils &c. No. 28 Flax canvas. No. 29 Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass No. 32, Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37, Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41. Fire-wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 3, White oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 10 White pine. No. 11, Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12 Black walnut, cherry, &c. No. 13, Locust. No. 14 White-ash oars, hickory bars, and butts. No. 15 White-oak staves and heading. No. 16 Black spruce. No. 18 Lignumvitæ. No 21 Iron. No 22 Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25. Hardware. No. 27 Paints, oils, &c. No. 28, Flax canvas. No. 29, Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass. No. 32 Leather. No 33, Hose. No. 34, Brushes. No. 35, Bunting and dry goods. No. 37 Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38 Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, Stationery. No. 41. Fire-wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Class No. 1. White-oak logs. No. 2, White-oak plank. No. 3, White-oak promiscuous timber.—No. 6, Yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, Yellow-pine beams. No. 10, White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12. Black walnut cherry. No. 13, Locust. No. 14 White-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, Black spruce. No. 18, Lignumvitæ. No. 21, Iron.—No. 22, Spikes and nails. No. 23, Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 25 Hardware. No. 27, Paints, oils, &c. No. 28 Flax canvas. No. 29 Cotton canvas. No. 30 Flax and cotton twine. No. 31, Glass. No. 32 Leather. No. 33, Hose. No. 34 Brushes. No 35. Bunting and dry goods. No. 37. Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38. Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, Ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Class No. 10. White pine. No. 11. Ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 16. Black spruce. No. 21, Iron. No. 22. Spikes and nails. No. 23 Lead, zinc, and tin. No. 24, Pig iron. No. 25 Hardware. No. 27, Paints and oils. No. 29 Cotton canvas. No. 30, Flax and cotton twine. No. 31. Glass. No. 32, Leather. No. 37 Pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, Tallow, soap, oil. No. 39 Ship chandlery. No. 43, Tank and galley iron. No. 44 Chain iron. No. 45, Ingot Copper. No. 47, Miscellaneous.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Class No. 1, White-oak logs. No. 6, Yellow pine plank stock logs. No 10 White pine. No 11, Ash and cypress. No 12 Black walnut, cherry, mahogany butts. No 14, White-ash oars hickory bars. No 16, Black spruce. No 18 Lignumvitæ. No 21, Iron. No 22, Spikes and nails. No 23 Lead zinc, and tin. No 24, Pig iron. No 25 Hardware. No 27, Paints, oils &c. No 28 Flax canvas. No 29 Cotton canvas. No 30 Flax and cotton twine. No 31, Glass.—No 32, Leather. No 33 Hose. No 34 Brushes. No 35 Bunting and dry goods. No 37, Pitch, tar rosin. No 38 Tallow, soap and oil. No 39 Ship chandlery. No 40, Stationery.

WARRINGTON, FLORIDA.

Class No 1, White-oak logs. No 3 White-oak promiscuous timber. No 4 White oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 10, White pine. No 12 Black walnut and cherry. No 13, Locust. No 14. White ash oars, hickory bars and butts. No 18, Lignumvitæ. No 21. Iron. No 23, Lead, zinc, tin. No 25, Hardware. No 27, Paints, oils, &c.

May 27, 1858.

IMPORTANT SALE
OF
VALUABLE LAND

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Buncombe County, I will, on the 25th day of June next, at the Court House in Asheville, proceed to sell the

LANDS

belonging to the Estate of John P. Smith, deceased. The first Tract containing about Three Hundred Acres, being the valuable farm at the mouth of Swannanoa River. About eighty acres of this Tract is No. 1 river bottom. On the premises there is a large and elegantly finished

Brick Dwelling House,

and all necessary out-buildings.

—ALSO—

About Three Hundred Acres on the west side of French Broad River, lying immediately opposite the above. About 15 acres of it bottom land, and the rest strong up-land, much of it heavily timbered.

—ALSO—

Another Tract on the west side of French Broad River, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres, about 25 of which is first quality river bottom. This tract is also immediately on the river, and adjoining Smith's Bridge.

TERMS OF SALE.

A credit of one and two years, with Note and approved security, and the title withheld until the purchase money is paid.

Such an opportunity to purchase Land is not often presented. Such Lands as the above have not been offered in this market for many years.—Their proximity to Asheville, (the whole being within two miles) their fertility, and desirable location, all combine to make them valuable.

Persons wishing to examine them will be conducted over the premises by W. W. McDowell Esq., or by the undersigned.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Asheville, May 6, 1858.

TAILORING.
New Shop at an Old Stand.
C. GREEN,

HAVING removed from Hendersonville to this place, would respectfully inform the citizens of Buncombe, and the west generally, that he has bought out the establishment lately kept by John W. Wilson, on the west side of Main street, a few doors below the Courthouse square, and having refurnished it with a new stock of materials, he is at all times prepared to execute work in the neatest, most durable style. He will warrant as good fits and well made jobs as can be obtained in this section.

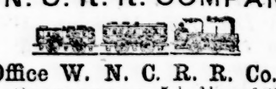
All kinds of Trimmings for Coats, Pants, and Vests kept constantly on hand.

HAIR-BRAIDING.

Having many years since learned the art of Braiding Hair into the different forms of ornament, he is prepared to execute all such work as Bracelets, Necklaces, Watch Guards, Rings, Ear-Drops, Breastpins, &c., at a reasonable price and in the neatest style. Specimens of his work in this art may be seen at the store of Summey, McDowell & Co. Orders left with them will be attended to with punctuality.

Asheville, May 13, 1858.

To The Stockholders of the W. N. C. R. R. COMPANY.



Office W. N. C. R. R. Co.
STATESVILLE, 5th May, 1858.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Directors of said Company, held in Salisbury, on the 4th inst.—It was ordered, that the balance of the Stock due from individual Stockholders, to wit, 15 per cent. be due and payable at the Rail Road Office, on the 10th JUNE next.

R. F. SIMONTON,
SECRETARY & TREAS.

May 13, 1858.—4w.

MATTONS PATTENT INDIA Rubber Syringes, a fresh lot just received and for sale at ASNOT'S.
March 25, 1858.

MORE SOAP. 20 Doz. concentrated Lye for making Soap, just received and for sale at ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

State of North Carolina,
Haywood County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions.—Spring Term 1858.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a portion of the legal representatives of Mary Wells, late of said county, deceased, are non residents of the State of North Carolina, (and the proceeds arising from the sale of said deceased's effects having been deposited in this office, by the Administrator) it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, calling on them to come forward and establish their claims, on or by the 4th Monday in September next. *W. W. MEDFORD, Clk.*

April 29, 1858. Printer's fee $6.

UNITED STATES MAIL.
Salisbury to Asheville.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

THE TRAVELLING Public are respectfully requested to give this line a trial. They will find it to be the cheapest, nearest and BEST route East. My coaches are fine and large; Nine and Fourteen Passenger Concord Coaches.

NO HACKS ON THE ROAD.

My Horses are well trained and gentle, and I take pleasure in recommending the Drivers on this line as being the most sober, careful and gentlemanly Drivers to be found on any stage line.

Travellers will find this route a more pleasant one than any other, passing through Statesville by the Catawba Rail Road Bridge, Newton, Morganton, Marion, Pleasant Gardens, Swannanoa Gap of the Blue Ridge, in full view of the celebrated Mt. Mitchell and Mt. Clingman of the Black Mountain. Persons wishing to visit the Black Mountains can procure a guide and horses at Mr. Stepp's or Porter's, and in a few hours ride reach the Black Mountain House, and at their leisure visit *Mitchell's Falls, Mt. Clingman* and *Mt. Mitchell*, the highest peaks of land East of the Rocky Mountains.

Tickets on this road good for three months.
Stage Office in Salisbury, at the Rowan House
" " " Asheville, at Gudger's Hotel.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

Morganton, April 22, 1858—3m

BROKE JAIL.
W. H. JACKSON & Co.,

Successors to Messrs. SMITH & CHAPMAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have on hands a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Men and Boys clothing, Gents furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes and qualities, Leather, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Carpenters Tools, Crockery and a variety of notions, &c., &c.

Their stock will at all times, be found large and complete, and they respectfully invite the former patrons of the late firm of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, and all others who visit Asheville for the purpose of buying

GOODS,

to call and examine their stock, feeling assured that after you have looked through and priced their Goods, you cannot fail to buy.

Merchants are requested to call and price their Goods, they will sell at wholesale at

Very Low Prices.

Call at the old stand of Messrs. Smith & Chapman, opposite Gudger's Hotel.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

T. W. MURRELL,
COLLECTING AGENT,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend to collecting claims of all kinds, with promptness and punctuality. He especially offers his services to publishers of newspapers and periodicals. Those who employ him may expect returns to be made as promptly as possible.

REFERENCES.—Asheville: A. S. Merrimon, M. Erwin, N. W. Woodfin, Joshua Roberts, and Z. B. Vance, Esq'rs; Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, W. W. McDowell, and Gaines, Deaver & Co. Hendersonville: W. M. Shipp, Esq. Morganton: Col. B. S. Gaither. Editors of News and Spectator, Asheville; and Herald of Truth, Hendersonville.

Asheville, Feb. 11, '58.

ED. J. ASTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE Brick Corner opposite the Court House.
RESIDENCE, CHURCH STREET,
Opposite the Episcopal Church.

Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch at all hours of the day or night.
March 25, 1858.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

ARTHUR'S
Self-Sealing
Fruit Cans,
For Sale by
E. J. ASTON.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO THE interest of the

Citizens of Asheville

And the surrounding Country, to buy

GOODS

Of us. Call and see us at Smith & Chapman's old stand opposite Gudger's Hotel, Asheville.

W. H. JACKSON & Co.

April 1, 1858.

ALL MEDICINES

PUT up and sold at ASTON'S are WARRANTED to be equal in Purity and quality to any sold anywhere or by any person.
March 25, 1858.

50 *BUSHELS No. 1 CORN MEAL* and a fine lot of *FLOUR* for sale at
W. H. JACKSON & Co's.
April 15, 1858.

LOST,

Some weeks since, between Asheville and Col Patton's, on Swannanoa, a pair of heavy silver Spectacles. The finder will confer a favor, and be suitably rewarded, by returning them.

E. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Asheville, May 20, 1858.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

JUST received and for SALE at ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.

BUY your Books and Stationery at ASTON'S.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

AT the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro'.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*,
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee
C. W. D. Hutchings,

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid. HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, '57. 1y

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured know throughout the country as *"the panics."* ASTON *"is himself again"* and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W. Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President,
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary,
William H. Jones, Treasurer,
H. W. Husted, Attorney,
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee,
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root,

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, Secretary.

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1857—1y.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insuranc Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1857. tf.

CLOVER SEED,

FOR sale by GAINES, DEAVER & Co.
[April 22, 1858.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

FRESH Drugs and Medicines always at ASTON'S.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, for the year ending January 1st 1858, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of the Consulting Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address for Report or treatment, Dr. GEORGE R. CALHOUN, Consulting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors
EZRA D HEARTWELL, *Pres.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD *Secretary.*
May 20, 1858. 1y.

Result of the Panic.
SPRING STOCK
FOR 1858.

THIS IS TO impart to the public the gratifying intelligence that having recently recovered from a spell of that terrifying disease known throughout the country as *"the panics."* ASTON *"is himself again"* and is now receiving and opening heavy additions to his

Stock of Pure Drugs and MEDICINES,

and is prepared as heretofore to furnish his customers with any thing in his line guaranteeing the same to be *pure, fresh, genuine and reliable.*

Persons Purchasing

Drugs of him, may, confidently, rely on their quality, as he buys his supplies of none but the most reliable houses and gives his personal attention to the compounding of all his own preparations.

Physicians, and all others are invited to give him a call at the

BRICK CORNER

immediately opposite the COURT HOUSE, where may be found an individual who is always ready and willing to minister to the wants of the afflicted in all the various branches of his profession, and on terms perfectly reasonable and satisfactory.

March 25, 1858.

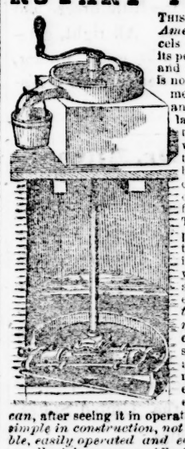
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. D. Rankin & Co., are requested to make payment against January Court, and save cost. We are compelled to have money, and those who do not pay or make satisfactory arrangements, will find their claims in the hands of an officer after that time.

Asheville, Dec. 17, 1857.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



This pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $20! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says. "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations*, &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

"Call at Lewis' Gallery."

THE interesting picture of "Mitchell's Falls" on Black Mountain, as Ambrotyped by *OSCAR M. LEWIS* of Asheville, and Lithographed by the finest Artist in the city of New York, is now received and ready for exhibition. It is a picture 10 by 14 inches finished in "tints" and colored to nature in the finest style of the art.

The picture is accompanied with a Key and Memorial, and can be had on application at "Lewis' Gallery." Main street, Asheville, at the following prices:

In "Tints," without frame and glass,	$2 00
Colored to Nature, without frame & glass,	3 00
In "Tints" Picture and Key framed in gilt and glass,	3 00
Colored to Nature, framed in gilt and glass.	4 00

Orders filled when accompanied with the cash and pictures sent to any part of the State or elsewhere. [Asheville, Jan. 7, 1858

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.
April, 17.

BUY your Drugs and Medicines at ASTON'S.

Dr. Clopton's Infirmary.

DR. JAS. CLOPTON, who has visited Raleigh, and all the principal towns in Carolina, for several years, practicing his profession, has permanently located at Huntsville, Alabama, where he is prepared to treat, *most successfully*, the following diseases, to-wit: Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Scrofulous Cancers, Ulcers on the face, and all diseases of the skin, eyes, &c., arising from an impure state of the blood.

Testimonials of the highest character can be given, from the most respectable families of Carolina.

All communications must contain a three cent stamp to pay for the return letter.

TESTIMONIAL.

LEXINGTON, Davidson Co., N. C.,
May 11, 1857.

Dr. J. A. CLOPTON: Dear Sir:—Yours of May 6, was received at home (Jamestown, Guilford Co.) yesterday, but I had not then time to answer. I came here to-day to court, and made some inquiry as to the cases which had been under your care and attention, and learned that two very important cures had been effected by your medicines. That of Mr Samuel Bingham, of Mocksville, and Archibald P Carter, Esq., of Davie county, who were willing to testify in your behalf in the suit, had it not been settled. Mr. Mabry was also referring to an important cure of a young lady that was at his house as she went on her way to see you.

I have a small hard, dry scab on my cheek, which is getting a little sore. Doctor what will cure it? It has been there for several years.

Most Respectfully,
GEORGE C. MENDENHALL.

More than 1000 cases have been cured. The names of a few will be given:—Samuel Bingham, Mocksville N. C., Archibald P Carter Mocksville; Miss Mattie Robertson, Pine Hall N. C.; Wm C. Adams Madison N C; Francis Dorsett, Pittsboro'; Mrs John Holland Fayetteville; T. W Marshall Beaufort. Circulars will be forwarded to any that may desire them.

July 9, 1857.

DONE SO SLICK
That Asheville is Bound to Shine.

THE subscriber feels thankful for past patronage from the citizens of Asheville and the surrounding country, and is now better prepared to do work with neatness and despatch than ever before, and intends to try to do his work so that it will increase his business. Any person wanting Carriages or Buggies made, or repaired will find it to their advantage to call and examine his work and prices before making contracts elsewhere.

Good lumber, corn, wheat, flour, bacon or lard, will be taken for work. Repairing must be paid for before it leaves the shop, as he works too low to have to earn his pay two or three times.

Shop in the south end of Asheville, near the branch. Call and make contracts.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville January 28 1858.

The Ladies

ARE invited to examine our stock of Shoes, Flats, elegant trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, dress goods of all varieties, from 75 cents calico gowns to $40 silks; wreathes for brides and parties, elegant French embroidered Collars from 50 cents to $9; hoop skirts, setts of brass, steel, rattan and whalebone hoops. In fact, every thing that a lady needs to add to her comfort and charms, externally.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SUGAR CANE SEED.

CHINESE Sugar Cane Seed can be had at the store of
SUMMEY & McDOWELL.
Asheville, March 11, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING met with a favorable opportunity for disposing of our entire stock in trade at this place, we hereby notify our friends and the public, that the partnership heretofore existing as SMITH & CHAPMAN is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

Maj. J. Dunlap, who will be found at Room No 2 Gudger's Hotel, will make settlements and receive payments. Prompt collections are unavoidable.

JESSE S. SMITH.
L. CHAPMAN.

Asheville, March 18, 1858.

TAKE PARTICULAR

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO us are requested to call and make settlement immediately. "Short settlements make long friends," and if our friends only knew how much we are in want of money they would surely call and pay a little if not all they owe us; all accounts made in 1857 were due 1st January 1858; don't put us to the disagreeable necessity of dunning you in person, but call at once and settle your account.

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & Co.
March 18, 1858.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville, N. C.
April 3, 1857. tf

M. L. DOYLE,
Opposite the Eagle Hotel,

IS receiving constant additions to his stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES; and almost every imaginable article in his line can be found on his shelves, and all going off rapidly at unparalelled low prices.

BREAD and CAKE, of every variety, always on hand, fresh and excellent.

Asheville, Feb. 4, 1858.

A *FINE LOT OF CARPETING* Rugs, Mats, &c.

FOR SALE

at Smith & Chapman's old stand, opposite Gudger's Hotel, by W. H. JACKSON & Co.
Asheville, April 1, 1858.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf.

Paper: Paper.

PRINTING and Wrapping paper constantly on hand and for sale at
ASTON'S.
March 25, 1858.